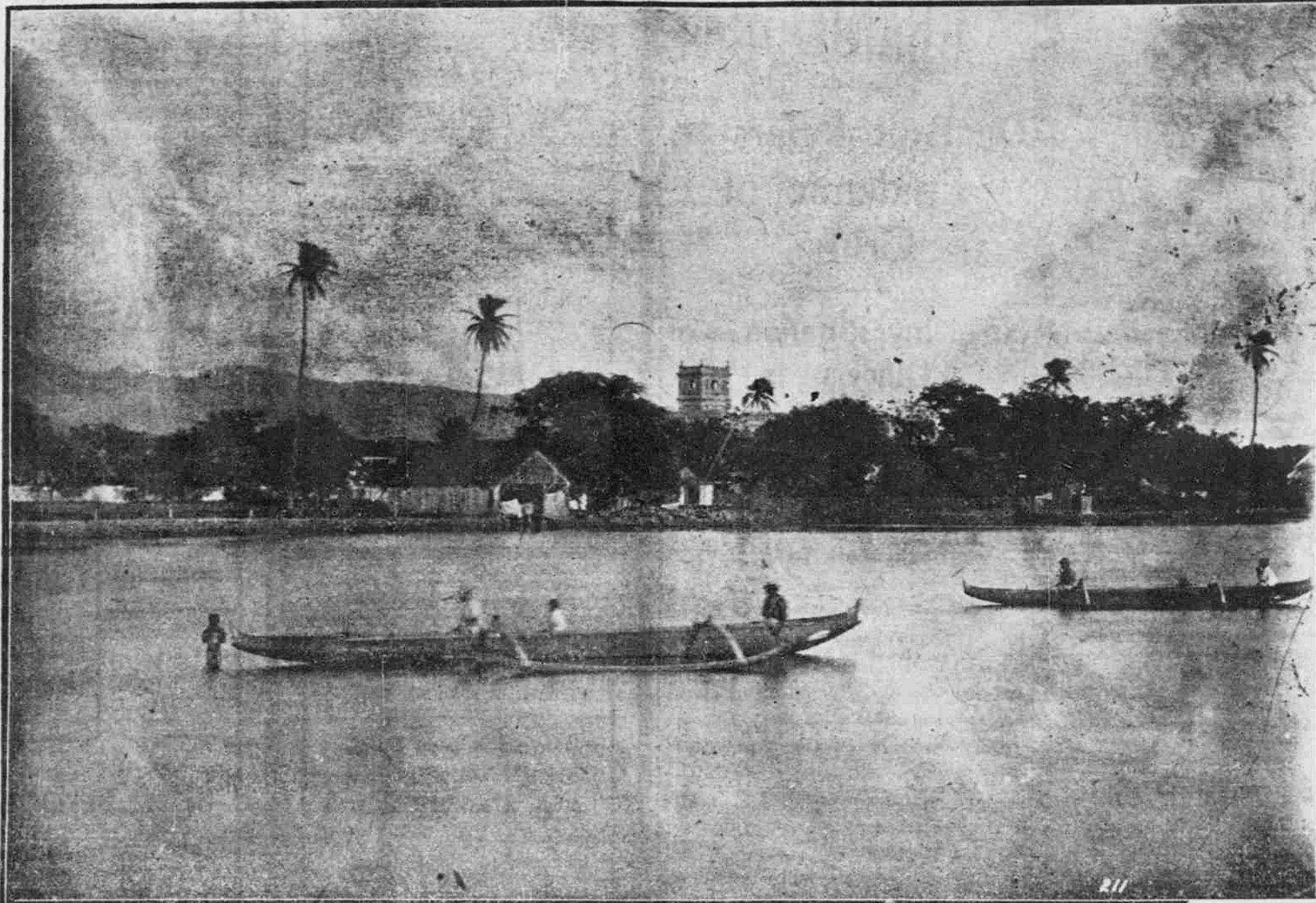


## OLD HONOLULU DAYS



View From Pacific Mail Wharf, 1876.

(Photo by Williams.)

## EYE DEFECTS

## HYPEROPIA, OR FAR SIGHT

The short eye. Rays of light do not focus upon the retina, or if so, are brought there by strain and overwork of muscles and nerve forces. Corrected by use of a ground lens which focuses the rays of light upon the retina.

This defect is one of the most trying upon the eye and general nervous system. Delicate muscle and nerve appendages overwork in bringing the rays of light to the proper place; result: eye-strain, headaches and other physical ailments.

Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted for all Defects of Vision.

**A. N. Sanford,**

Manufacturing Optician,  
Boston Building, Fort Street.

Over May & Co.

Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1903.

Dear Fathers and Mothers:

Our new line of Baby Carriages arrived this morning by the "Albert." This is the finest line we have ever received and we are anxious to give you the first choice.

Your's for the baby,

**The von Hamm-Young Co.,**

New Young Building,  
LIMITED.

**Castle & Cooke, Ltd.**

HONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants.**

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The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

**Will Make Your Clothes Look Like New**



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American  
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Silk Kimonos

Cor. Nuuanu and  
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Up-to-Date Ex-

pert Dentists, Hotel Street, front Young Building, look after your teeth. The largest and most complete dental offices in the city.

**C. Q. Yee Hop & Co.**  
Kahikinui Meat Market  
and Grocery

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.  
Beretania Street, corner Alakea.  
Phone Blue 2511.

## GOOD WATER TO BE HAD IN A NEIGHBORING VALLEY

**Springs in Pauoa Attract Notice of Civil Engineer Who Suggests That They Be Utilized for Benefit of City Consumers.**

Editor Advertiser: The proposition of the Superintendent of Public Works to purchase the Kaimuki water works of Messrs Gear, Lansing & Co. brings to my mind very forcibly that as time passes, with our large and growing population, the water problem of Honolulu becomes more and more perplexing.

No one will question that the water served to the dear public now is far from pure. The government has gone to considerable expense to impound the water of Nuuanu valley, whose water sheds are more or less inhabited and have cattle running over them, and for this reason the waters cannot help but become polluted.

Fuertes, in his work on "Water and Public Health," has collected and arranged data from a great many American cities that are using water from "upland streams and sources known to be contaminated," showing the death rate per 100 of population from typhoid fever, which, while too long to be given here, is in itself startling, and while there are other mediums of typhoid fever infection besides drinking water the fact that purification of the water supply in every case greatly reduced typhoid rate seems to me to argue that drinking water is by far the most important one. Seventy-five per cent of the death rate in American cities falls between the following limits of each class of water supply:

Mountain springs, 2 to 10; filtered water, 3 to 20; ground water, 5 to 32; impounded water, 15 to 35; upland streams, 28 to 57.

Under the latter head Honolulu must be classed.

The percentage above quoted are deaths only, but since only 9 to 12 per cent of typhoid cases ordinarily prove fatal, the chance for any citizen being infected with this disease is say 10 times these rates.

Thus, where polluted waters are used, each citizen as a part of the community loses annually by death from \$1.50 to \$15 worth of potential labor, which might be reduced by the use of spring water to from 10 cents to \$1.

Moreover, the average loss on account of sickness and doctor's bills amounts to a total loss of \$2 to \$20 per capita, as against a possible 14 cents to \$1.36 with a pure water supply. This amount of money, if capitalized, could, from a utilitarian point of view, be very profitably spent in obtaining water from an uncontaminated source.

It will be seen, therefore, that the best water supply, from a sanitary point of view, is that coming from mountain springs that are removed from any possibility of pollution.

Noticing large quantities of water flowing from Pauoa Valley, which is immediately back of the center of the city, I concluded to investigate, and a few days ago the opportunity presented itself. I found that this water has its

source in a number of springs far up the valley, above all possibility of pollution.

The lower springs are three in number, and, as near as I could judge, flow at the rate of 250,000 gallons per 24 hours. These have an elevation of something like 280 feet above sea level.

The upper springs are four in number and produce, I should say, by the size of the stream, approximately 1,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. These upper springs have an elevation of 600 feet, as near as my aneroid would read. Inquiry from the natives and Chinamen living in the neighborhood elicited the fact that these springs are not affected by drought, and from this and the appearance of the white sand they throw up I am led to believe that they come from a deep and extensive stratum, and must therefore be free from all impurities. From the character of the country immediately back of them, I believe by a short tunnel they could be made to produce at least twenty-five times the amount of water they do now.

The valley is admirably adapted for storage purposes, and immediately at the point of the upper springs is a natural basin.

The upper springs could be used for the higher elevations and Manoa valley, where the residents now have to depend on rain water for domestic purposes, and the lower springs for the lower town levels. No pumping would be necessary, as there would be no ridges or elevations to cross, thereby reducing the head pressure. A gravity system could be used, and the cost to the people for the operation of expensive pumping plants thereby done away with.

I have inquired and found that there are comparatively few owners, which will therefore, reduce the trouble and expense of acquiring this water, which should and will be small in comparison to the benefits that would accrue to the people of Honolulu by having pure water.

I do not know how much water is used daily by the people of our city, but it should be something under 2,500,000 gallons, and I am satisfied that there can be developed ten times this amount for daily use if necessary.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is not intended as a scare; but as time is flying, this community should acquire all the pure water that it can, either from this valley or some other place, I care not where, but I select this valley on account of its proximity, its pure water, and its few people to deal with in the purchase of its water.

In our youth we should prepare for old age. Water will become more and more valuable each year, and we should be able to acquire at the present time for a few thousand dollars what in a few years may cost a million.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, very respectfully,

E. G. KEEN, C. E.

## CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

(Continued from Page 5.)

such investigations reaching the accused. Neither has the accused any right to be present before the Grand Jury, either personally or by attorney; nor, as a matter of right, can witnesses in his behalf be heard by you; nor have you power to summon the accused before you to testify in support of the charge against him. This humane injunction is in accordance with the dictates of natural justice and the constitutional guaranty that no one shall be called upon to testify against himself; and a witness before a Grand Jury cannot be required to incriminate himself. But, such accused person, if a witness before you, may incriminate himself if he chooses to waive his rights. However, in any case, and to the end, only, that truth and justice may prevail, if you should have good and sufficient reason to suspect insanity on the part of the accused, or any other exculpatory fact, or that the charge before you is groundless and the accused innocent, then you ought to call for the evidence of these facts. You will, therefore, strictly observing what the Court has just stated to you upon this point, receive all the evidence presented which may throw light upon the case or matter under consideration, whether it tends to establish the innocence or guilt of the accused. And furthermore, if in the course of your inquiries in a case or matter, particularly where the evidence already produced fails to satisfy you of the truth of the charge sufficiently to warrant a determination thereof, and in the consideration of which evidence so produced you have good and sufficient reason to believe that there is other evidence, not presented to you, within your reach, which would qualify or explain away the charge under investigation, it will be your duty to order such evidence to be produced.

It is contrary to common sense and natural justice that an innocent person should be indicted when you have sufficient reason to believe that there is other evidence, not presented to you, but within your reach, which would qualify or explain away the charge under investigation. However, regardless of the nature of the case or matter before you, or the circumstances under which the same may exist, you must not lose sight of the fact that your proceedings must be wholly ex parte, and not a trial of the case. A Grand Jury is an informing and accusing tribunal only. Otherwise expressed: you constitute a preliminary tribunal, and you are furnished with inquisitorial powers only for the purpose of examining into crimes, alleged or otherwise, and matters incident thereto, solely with a view leading to the conviction and punishment or prevention thereof. You do not, nor have you power, to convict or acquit a person accused of crime. Your province and your sole duty in this behalf, is to consider whether there is or is not probable cause to believe that a trial jury would, upon the evidence adduced before you, convict the accused of the offense with which he is charged. If you consider that there is probable cause to believe that a trial jury would, upon the evidence adduced before you, convict the accused of the offense with which he is charged, then you must find "A true bill," and direct the Attorney General, or his deputy, to prepare the

indictment accordingly, otherwise you will ignore the charge.

Regarding the examination into the condition and affairs of the various public offices and institutions within this Judicial Circuit, unless, for special reasons brought to your attention, it is not strictly your duty to inquire into their management. And the Court, so far as it is advised at this time, has nothing in particular to call your attention to in this behalf. But your attention is particularly called to the frequent and numerous robberies, burglaries, thefts and murderous assaults with knives, pistols and other deadly weapons, which have been committed in Honolulu recently. In these matters, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it will be your duty to seek to bring every such law-breaker to justice. I can assure you in this behalf the hearty cooperation and assistance of the Departments of the Attorney General and of the High Sheriff, as well as that of every good citizen. It should go forth to the world that Honolulu is a most desirable and pleasant home for the honest and law-abiding citizen and equally as unpleasant for the law-breaker and criminal.

However, in the interest of economy, but not losing sight of duty and justice, I urge upon you the absolute necessity and importance of limiting your investigations so far as is possible and consistent with the rights of the public, to actual or alleged crimes, which investigations may be conducted entirely within the Grand Jury room and without the waste of valuable time at unnecessary expense in unnecessary excursions around the city and island. And, even in such indispensable investigations, which you will be obliged to make, while there must be thorough and complete work in these matters, I also urge upon you the importance of being prompt, energetic, persistent and expeditious in your official labors, completing the same with all reasonable dispatch.

In the administration of justice, absolute honesty, fearlessness, impartiality, energy and system, are indispensable ingredients.

**A.B.C. BOHEMIAN**  
"King of all Bottled Beers."  
Brewed from Bohemian Hops.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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For particulars call on or address RICHARD H. TRENT, General Agent, corner Fort and Merchant streets, P. O. Box 346.

## OAHU ICE &amp; ELECTRIC CO.

Ice Delivered to any part of the city. Island orders promptly filled. Tel. Blue 1511.  
**Hoffman & Markham,**  
P. O. Box 600. Office: Kewalo.

## BISHOP &amp; CO., BANKERS

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

## Banking Department.

Transact business in all departments of banking.  
Collections carefully attended to.  
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Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
Correspondents: The Bank of California, Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Ltd., London.

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Interest allowed on term deposits at the following rates per annum, viz:  
Seven days' notice, at 2 per cent.  
Three months, at 3 per cent.  
Six months, at 3½ per cent.  
Twelve months, at 4 per cent.

## Trust Department.

Act as trustees under mortgages. Manage estates, real and personal. Collect rents and dividends. Valuable papers, wills, bonds, etc., received for safe keeping.

## Accountant Department.

Auditors for corporations and private firms. Books examined and reported on. Statements of affairs prepared. Trustees on bankrupt or insolvent estates.  
Office, 924 Bethel street.

## Savings Department.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum, in accordance with rules and regulations, copies of which may be obtained on application.

## Insurance Department

Agents for FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT and EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES.  
Insurance office, 924 Bethel street.

## THE Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.  
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P. C. Jones.....Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier  
F. C. Atherton.....Assistant Cashier  
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Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson  
Cashier.....W. G. Cooper  
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

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Insurance Department office fourth floor, Stangenwald building.

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C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor.  
Y. SOGA, Editor.  
Editorial and Printing Office—1020 Smith St., above King. P. O. Box 907.  
Telephone Main 97.

## NOTICE

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign Nora M. Underhill, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, Young street, between Artestian and McCully streets, mauka side, Honolulu.

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"Dr. Alden's Electric Belt." Warranted genuine. Not a toy. No humbug. It cures without drugs. Circulars free. Sent by mail on receipt of \$5. Try Electricity. No Agents.  
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